THE VETO POWER IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

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INTRODUCTION.

This bulletin has been prepared in response to numerous requests for information on this question. It is proposed to issue other bulletins as occasion may demand.

HERBERT OLIN BRIGHAM,
State Librarian.

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REVIEW OF THE VETO POWER.

The recent State conventions of both the Republican and Democratic parties adopted in their respective platforms, planks declaring in favor of the veto power for the governor. This action has revived interest in this question, and a statement of some of the features of the veto, as found in the different states, may therefore not be untimely. At present the governors of all but two of the states may disapprove of proposed law and thereby prevent their enactment except under certain restrictions. North Carolina and Rhode Island still adhere to the principles of government expressed in the earliest State constitutions and with traditional conservatism guard the legislative powers against any possible encroachment on the part of the executive. The fear of such encroachment was evidently strong in the minds of the founders of the original states, who, undoubtedly influenced by their experience under royal governors and feeling that the conservation of popular liberty most safely rested in the hands of the representative assemblies, made the executive little more than an administrative agent in many cases and granted the veto power in only three states, Massachusetts, South Carolina, and New York. In South Carolina the power given the governor was final and could not be overidden by the legislative body, while in New York, the chancellor and judges of the supreme court were associated with the governor as a board of revision which exercised the usual limited veto.

During the years following the revolution the belief grew that the chief executive, when chosen by the whole people of the state, was oftentimes more to be depended upon to serve the popular interest than the legislature. This new conception is clearly shown

in the words of a member of the New York constitutional convention held in 1821, who said: "An erroneous idea seems to have prevailed in regard to the powers and origin of the governor. Who is he? and by whom is he appointed? Does he derive his authority from the King of Great Britain? Is he an usurper? If so let us unite to depose him. But, sir, he is a man of the people—elected by their suffrages and identified with their interests. He is a watchful sentinel to guard us from evil and a zealous friend to admonish us of error." James Bryce in the "American Commonwealth," expresses much the same idea, while Daniel Webster,* among others, has bitterly criticised the president's right to interfere with the action of congress, and his arguments would in many respects apply to state as well as national matters.

Nevertheless faith in the executive seems to have increased rather than diminished, and in the years between 1785 and 1850 Georgia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New Jersey granted the veto. Since the latter date the rest of the original thirteen have also done so, except the two already noted, while all but four of the states admitted since the formation of the Union placed provisions for the veto in their first constitutions. The four exceptions, New Hampshire, Ohio, Tennessee, and West Virginia later made the same provision. New York, in 1821, abolished the board of revision and vested the rights that body had exercised in the governor. Illinois, in 1818, established a similar board of revision, but in 1848 followed New York's example and confined the veto power to the governor alone. South Carolina, after two years experience with the absolute control over legislation, first placed in the hands of the chief executive, dispensed with the veto altogether for a time, but revived it in 1865, and is the only state which has considered it wise or expedient to abolish the veto when once established. A possible explanation of this action is that the original constitution was adopted during the revolution, and at that time the need of a strong executive was emphasized. Afterwards, the progress of

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Daniel Webster, *Works* ii 337, iii 416. Boston, 1858.

the war being successful, the same considerations which at first influenced the other colonies made the state retract its previous action. Generally, however, those changes which have been made from time to time, in relation to the veto, have tended to increase its scope rather than diminish it. Two states, Virginia, and Alabama, in their latest constitutions, even go so far as to make the gubernatorial office essentially and powerfully a part of the legislative branch of the government by giving their governors, in addition to the veto, the right to suggest amendments to bills submitted to them for approval, and these amendments must be considered by the legislature before final action can be had. This certainly is a most radical change from the theories of the earlier times.

While the veto power now seems firmly established in principle, as a function of the state government, in actual practice it differs greatly in the several states, and some of these difference may be of interest. All the states provide that bills passing both houses of the legislature shall be presented to the governor for his approval before they become law. If he does not approve, he returns the bill to the legislature, where in each case it must be reconsidered and may be repassed and become law in spite of the executive veto, but the vote necessary for such enactment of laws without the approval of the governor varies from two-thirds of the total membership of each house to the majority of the members present. Ohio, requiring a vote of two-thirds of the members elected in both branches, imposes the additional condition that the vote shall not be less than on the original passage, and is the only state making such a provision. Virginia, one of the states where a two-thirds vote of the members present is necessary, has, like Ohio, a unique condition: namely, that the two-thirds shall include a majority of all the members elected. Two of the New England states, Vermont and Connecticut, are among those in which only a majority vote is required. In nearly every instance the vote on repassage must be entered upon the journal of each house respectively, and in many cases the names of the members voting for and

against the bill must also be recorded. The governors are all allowed a certain definite time, varying from three to ten days, to consider bills, which, if not either approved or vetoed within the time specified, become law without the governor's approval, thus preventing the executive from nullifying the will of the legislature by the merely negative act of "pocketing" bills presented to him. Many different provisions are made to meet the situation resulting when the legislature, by its adjournment before the expiration of the time given the governor for consideration, prevents the return of bills previously presented to him. Twelve states very simply provide that in such cases the bills do not become law, two postpone final action until the next legislative session, while the others make more complicated provisions.

Another and important feature of the veto power relates to the governor's privilege regarding appropriation bills containing more than one item. In twenty-seven states single items in such bills may be vetoed, while the remainder are approved. The items disapproved must then be acted upon in the manner prescribed for vetoed bills.

Some of the states confine the exercise of the veto to bills alone; others extend it to include resolutions, and joint actions which do not relate to the business of the two houses.

These differences are all shown more clearly in the following notes and tables, which have been prepared after careful examination of the constitutions.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD WYMAN.

NOTES.

Alabama:—

The governor is allowed to propose amendments.
(Virginia is the only other state with a similar provision.)

Georgia:—

The governor need not state reasons for objecting to bills presented to him.
The house to which bill shall be returned is not specified.
(This condition is unique in Georgia.)

Kansas:—

Vetoed bills must be returned to the house of representatives.
(All other states but Georgia require return of bills to house in which they originated.)

Illinois:—

Appropriation bills must state specifically the objects and purposes for which each appropriation is made.
(South Carolina is the only state having a similar provision.)

Maryland:—

The constitutional provision includes a statement of the reasons for establishing the veto power.

Ohio:—

The vote necessary to pass bills over the veto shall be at least two-thirds of the members elect of each house, and not less than the vote on original passage.
(No other state has a similar provision.)

South Carolina:—

Appropriation bills must state specifically the objects and purposes for which each appropriation is made.

(Illinois is the only other state having a similar provision.)

Virginia:—

The vote necessary to pass bills over the veto shall be two-thirds of the members present in each house, which two-thirds shall include a majority of all the members elected to each house.

(This is the only state making this provision.)

The governor is allowed to propose amendments.

(Alabama is the only other state with a similar provision.)

Washington:—

This state allows the veto of single sections in bills containing more than one section.

BILLS IN THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNOR AT THE TIME OF ADJOURNMENT.

Do not become law:—

Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin. Total, 11.

Do not become law unless signed within a specified time after the adjournment:—

Alabama, California, Delaware, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New York, Oklahoma, Virginia, Washington. Total, 10.

Time specified:—

Alabama, 10 days; California, 10 days; Michigan, 5 days; Minnesota, 3 days; Montana, 15 days; New York, 30 days; Oklahoma, 15 days; Virginia, 10 days; Washington, 10 days.

Become law unless objected to within a specified time after adjournment:—

Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wyoming. Total, 14.

Time specified:—

Arkansas, 20 days; Colorado, 30 days; Idaho, 10 days; Illinois, 10 days; Kentucky, 10 days; Nebraska, 5 days; North Dakota, 15 days; Oregon, 5 days; Pennsylvania, 30 days; South Dakota, 10 days; Texas, 20 days; Utah, 10 days; West Virginia, 5 days; Wyoming, 15 days.

Become law unless objected to within a specified time after adjournment and returned with objections at next session of the legislature:—

Florida, Indiana, Nevada, Ohio. Total, 4.

Time specified:—

Florida, 30 days; Indiana, 5 days; Nevada, 10 days; Ohio, 10 days.

Become law unless returned with objections at the next session of the legislature:—

Maine, Mississippi, South Carolina. Total, 3.

May be either approved or disapproved within a specified time after adjournment:—

Iowa, Missouri. Total, 2.

Time specified:—

Iowa, 30 days; Missouri, 30 days.

TIME GIVEN THE GOVERNOR FOR CONSIDERATION OF BILLS PRESENTED TO HIM.

Three days:—

Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming. Total, 10.

Five days:—

Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia. Total, 21.

Ten days:—

California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas. Total, 11.

Six days:—

Alabama, Maryland. Total, 2.

Vote Necessary to Pass Bill over Executive Veto.

Three-fifths of the members elected:—

Delaware, Maryland, Nebraska. Total, 3.

Two-thirds of the members elected:—

California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Ohio,* Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wyoming. Total, 16.

A majority of the members elected:—

Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee, West Virginia. Total, 7.

Two-thirds of the members present:—

Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia,† Washington, Wisconsin. Total, 16.

A majority of the members present:—

Connecticut, Vermont. Total, 2.

Provisions for the Veto.

The following states provided for the veto power in their first constitutions:—

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois,‡ Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Mon-

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* Two-thirds of members elected and no less than on original passage.

† Which two-thirds shall include a majority of the whole number elected.

‡ Illinois first provided for a council of revision which exercised the veto from 1818 to 1848, and consisted of the governor and judges of the supreme court.

tana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York,* North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina,† South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming. Total, 31.

Items in Appropriation Bills.

Governor allowed to disapprove specific items in appropriation bills while approving the rest of the bill:—

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming. Total, 31.

Scope of Veto.

Veto confined to bills alone:—

California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. Total, 27.

Entry Upon the Journals of Governor's Objections to Bills Presented to Him.

Entry required:—

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah.

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* New York first provided for a board of revision which exercised the veto from 1777 to 1821, and consisted of the governor, chancellor, and judges of the supreme court.

† South Carolina abolished the veto in 1778 and restored it in 1865.

Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Total, 42.

Entry not required:—

Georgia, Vermont. Total, 2.

ENTRY UPON THE JOURNALS OF THE NAMES OF MEMBERS VOTING FOR AND AGAINST BILLS UPON RECONSIDERATION.

Entry of names required:—

Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming. Total, 27.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS REGARDING THE VETO.

ALABAMA.

Art. V. Executive Department.

Par. 125. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses of the Legislature, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon the Journal and proceed to reconsider it. If the Governor's message proposes no amendment which would remove his objections to the bill, the House in which the bill originated may proceed to reconsider, and if a majority of the whole number elected to that House vote for the passage of the bill, it shall be sent to the other House, which shall in like manner reconsider, and if a majority of the whole number elected to that House vote for the passage of the bill, the same shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's veto. If the Governor's message proposes amendment, which would remove his objections, the House to which it is sent may so amend the bill and send it with the Governor's message to the other House, which may adopt but cannot amend, said amendment; and both Houses concurring in the amendment, the bill shall again be sent to the Governor and acted on by him as other bills. If the House to which the bill is returned refuses to make such amendment, it shall proceed to reconsider; and if a majority of the whole number elected to that House shall vote for the passage of the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by a majority of the whole number elected to that House, it shall become a law. If the House

to which the bill is returned makes the amendment and the other House declines to pass the same, that House shall proceed to reconsider, as though the bill had originated therein, and such proceedings shall be taken thereon as above provided. In every such case the vote of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered upon the Journals of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within six days, Sunday excepted, after it shall have been presented, the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by its adjournment, prevent the return, in which case it shall not be a law; but when return is prevented by recess, such bill must be returned to the House in which it originated within two days after the reassembly, otherwise it shall become a law, but bills presented to the Governor within five days before the final adjournment of the Legislature may be approved by the Governor at any time within ten days after such adjournment, and if approved and deposited with the Secretary of State within that time shall become law. Every vote, order or resolution to which concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, except on questions of adjournment and the bringing on of elections by the two Houses, and amending this Constitution, shall be presented to the Governor; and, before the same shall take effect, be approved by him; or, being disapproved shall be repassed by both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Par. 126. The Governor shall have power to approve or disapprove any item or items of any appropriation bill embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto; and he shall in writing state specifically the item or items he disapproves, setting the same out in full in his message, but in such case the enrolled bill shall not be returned with the Governor's objection.

ARKANSAS.

Article VI. Executive Department.

Sec. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the general assembly shall be presented to the governor; if he approve it, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve it, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered; and, if approved by a majority of the whole number elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by "yeas and nays," and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journals. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days, Sunday excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall become a law, unless he shall file the same with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state and give notice thereof by public proclamation within twenty days after such adjournment.

Sec. 16. Every order or resolution in which the concurrence of both houses of the general assembly may be necessary, except on questions of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and, before it shall take effect, be approved by him; or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 17. The governor shall have power to disapprove any item or items of any bill making appropriation of money, embracing distinct items; and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriations disapproved shall be

void; unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

CALIFORNIA.

Article IV. Legislative Department.

Sec. 16. Every bill which may have passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve it, he shall sign it but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter such objections upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, it again passes both houses, by yeas and nays, two-thirds of the members elected to each house voting therefor, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within ten days after it shall have been presented to him (Sundays excepted), the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by adjournment, prevent such return, in which case it shall not become a law, unless the Governor, within ten days after such adjournment (Sundays excepted), shall sign and deposit the same in the office of the Secretary of State, in which case it shall become a law in like manner as if it had been signed by him before adjournment. If any bill presented to the Governor contains several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more items, while approving other portions of the bill. In such cases he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the reasons therefor, and the appropriations so objected to shall not take effect unless passed over the Governor's veto, as herein before provided. If the Legislature be in session the Governor shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items so objected to shall be separately reconsidered in the same manner as bills which have been disapproved by the Governor.

COLORADO.

Art. IV. Executive Department.

Veto of bills—proceedings—return of bills—file in thirty days.

Sec. 11. Every bill passed by the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, then, two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the governor. In all such cases the vote of each house shall be determined by the ayes and noes, to be entered upon the journal. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state within thirty days after such adjournment, or else become a law.

Sec. 12. The governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be law, and the item or items disapproved shall be void, unless enacted in manner following: If the general assembly be in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of the item or items thereof disapproved, together with his objections thereto, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

CONNECTICUT.

Article Fourth. Of the Executive Department.

Sec. 12. Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the General Assembly, shall be presented to the Governour. If he approves, he shall sign and transmit to the Secretary, but if not, he shall return it to the house in which it originated, with his objections, which shall be entered on the journals of the house; who shall proceed to reconsider the bill. If after such reconsideration, that house shall again pass it, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, which shall also reconsider it. If approved, it shall become a law, but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the members voting for and against the bill, shall be entered upon the journals of each house respectively. If the bill shall not be returned by the Governour within three days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

DELAWARE.

Art. III. Executive.

Sec. 18. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses of the General Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated, which House shall enter the objections at large on the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, three fifths of all the members elected to that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by three fifths of all the members elected

to that House, it shall become a law; but in neither House shall the vote be taken on the day on which the bill shall be returned to it. In all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly shall, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law without the approval of the Governor. No bill shall become a law after the final adjournment of the General Assembly, unless approved by the Governor within thirty days after such adjournment. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the Executive veto. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of both Houses of the General Assembly may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and before the same shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by three fifths of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

FLORIDA.

Art. III. Legislative Department.

Sec. 28. Every bill that may have passed the legislature shall before becoming a law, be presented to the governor; if he approves it he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, which house shall cause such objections

to be entered upon its journal and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, it shall pass both houses by a two thirds vote of the members present, which vote shall be entered on the journal of each house, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned within five days after it shall have been presented to the governor (Sunday excepted) the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it. If the legislature, by its final adjournment, prevent such action, such bill shall be a law, unless the governor, within ten days after the adjournment, shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in the office of the secretary of state, who shall lay the same before the legislature at its next session, and if the same shall receive two thirds of the vote present, it shall become a law.

Art. IV. Executive Department.

Sec. 18. The governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money embracing distinct items and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriations disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

GEORGIA.

Art. V. Executive Department.

Section I. Par. XVI. The Governor shall have the revision of all bills passed by the General Assembly, before the same shall become laws, but two thirds of each house may pass a law, notwithstanding his dissent; and if any bill should not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sunday excepted) after it has been presented to him, the same shall be a law; unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, shall prevent its return. He may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill, and the latter shall not be effectual, unless passed by two thirds of each House.

PAR. XVII. Every vote, resolution, or order, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, except on a question of election, or adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two thirds of each House.

IDAHO.

ART. IV. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 10. Every bill passed by the legislature shall before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journals and proceed to reconsider the bill. If then two thirds of the members present agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two thirds of the members present in that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. In all such cases the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the Governor to the Legislature within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner, as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of State within ten days after such adjournment (Sundays excepted) or become a law.

SEC. 11. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money embracing distinct items, and the part or parts approved shall become a law and the item or items disapproved shall be void, unless enacted in the following manner: If the Legislature be in session, he shall

within five days transmit to the house within which the bill originated a copy of the item or items thereof disapproved, together with his objections thereto, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

ILLINOIS.

Art. V. Executive Department.

Sec. 16. Every bill passed by the General Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor.

If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he no not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If then two thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor; but in all cases the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered upon the journal.

Bills making appropriations of money out of the treasury shall specify the objects and purposes for which the same are made, and appropriate to them respectively their several amounts in distinct items and sections, and if the Governor shall not approve any one or more of the items or sections contained in any bill, but shall approve the residue thereof, it shall become a law as to the residue in like manner as if he had signed it.

The Governor shall then return the bill, with his objections to the items or sections of the same not approved by him, to the house in which the bill shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider so much of said bill as is not approved by the Governor.

The same proceedings shall be had in both houses in reconsidering the same as is herein before provided in case of an entire bill returned by the Governor with his objections; and if any item or section of said bill not approved by the Governor shall be passed by two thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses of the General Assembly, it shall become a part of said law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor.

Any bill which shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have heen presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the General Assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed with his objections in the office of the Secretary of State, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

INDIANA.

Art. 5. Executive.

Sec. 14. Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, which House shall enter the objections, at large upon its journals, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of all the members elected to that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the Governor's objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by a majority of all the members elected to that House, it shall be a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days, Sunday excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless the Governor, within five days next after such adjournment, shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in the office of the Secretary of State, who

shall lay the same before the General Assembly, at its next session, in like manner as if it had been returned by the Governor. But no bill shall be presented to the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the General Assembly.

IOWA.

Art. 3. Legislative Department.

Sec. 16. Every bill which shall have passed the general assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two thirds of the members of each house it shall become a law, notwithstanding the governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within three days after it shall have been presented to him (Sundays excepted), the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevent such return. Any bill submitted to the governor for his approval during the last three days of the session of the general assembly, shall be deposited by him in the office of the secretary of state, within thirty days after the adjournment, with his approval, if approved by him, and with his objections, if he disapproves thereof.

KANSAS.

Art. 2. Legislative.

Sec. 14. Every bill and joint resolution passed by the house of representatives and senate, shall, within two days thereafter, be signed by the presiding officers, and presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it to the house of representatives, which shall enter the objection at large upon its

journal and proceed to reconsider the same. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of the members elected shall agree to pass the bill or resolution, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the senate, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of all the members elected, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journals of each house. If any bill shall not be returned within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to the governor, it shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by its adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law. If any bill presented to the governor contains several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more of such items, while approving the other portion of the bill; in such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the item or items to which he objects, and the reasons therefor, and shall transmit such statement, or a copy thereof, to the house of representatives, and any appropriations so objected to shall not take effect unless reconsidered and approved by two thirds of the members elected to each house, and, if so reconsidered and approved, shall take effect and become a part of the bill in which case the presiding officers of each house shall certify on such bill such fact of reconsideration and approval.

KENTUCKY.

Executive Department.

Par. 88. Every bill which shall have passed the two Houses shall be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated, which shall enter the objections in full upon its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of all the members elected to that House, shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other House,

by which it shall likewise be considered, and if approved by a majority of all the members elected to that House, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both Houses, shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless disapproved by him within ten days after the adjournment, in which case his veto message shall be spread upon the register kept by the Secretary of State. The Governor shall have power to disapprove any part or parts of appropriation bills embracing distinct items, and the part or parts disapproved shall not become a law unless reconsidered and passed, as in case of a bill.

PAR. 89. Every order, resolution or vote, in which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, or as otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall be presented to the Governor, and, before it shall take effect, be approved by him; or being disapproved, shall be repassed by a majority of the members elected to both Houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

LOUISIANA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

ART. 76. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor. If he approves it, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections in writing, to the house in which it originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to

the other house, by which likewise it shall be reconsidered; and, if passed by two thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall be a law, but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ART. 77. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be law and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

ART. 78. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on questions of adjournment, or matters of parliamentary procedure, or an address for removal from office, shall be presented to the Governor and, before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

MAINE.

ART. IV. PART THIRD. LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SEC. 2. Every bill or resolution having the force of law to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, which shall have passed both houses, shall be presented to the governor, and if he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house, in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large on its journals, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsidera-

tion, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass it, it shall be sent together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be reconsidered and, if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall have the same effect, as if it had been signed by the governor; but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons, voting for and against the bill or resolution, shall be entered on the journals of both houses respectively. If the bill or resolution shall not be returned by the governor within five days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, it shall have the same force and effect, as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall have such force and effect, unless returned within three days after their next meeting.

MARYLAND.

Art. II. Executive Department.

Sec. 17. To guard against hasty or partial legislation and encroachments of the Legislative Department upon the coördinate, Executive and Judicial Departments, every Bill which shall have passed the House of Delegates, and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the State; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it originated, which House shall enter the objections at large on its Journal and proceed to reconsider the Bill; if, after such reconsideration, three fifths of the Members elected to that House shall pass the Bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if it pass by three fifths of the members elected to that House it shall become a law; but in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House, respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the Governor within six days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to

him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he signed it, unless the General Assembly shall, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Amended by Chapter 194. Acts of 1890. Ratified by the people. Nov. 3, 1891.

AMENDMENT.

The Governor shall have the power to disapprove of any item or items of any Bill making appropriations of money embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the Bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriations disapproved shall be void unless repassed according to the rules or limitations prescribed for the passage of other Bills over the Executive veto.

MASSACHUSETTS.

PART THE SECOND. CH. I. LEGISLATIVE POWER. SEC. I.

ART. II. No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representatives shall become a law, and have force as such until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal; and if he, upon such revision, approve thereof, he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return the same, together with his objections thereto, in writing, to the senate or house of representatives, in whichsoever the same shall have originated; who shall enter the objections sent down by the governor, at large, on their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill or resolve. But if after such reconsideration, two thirds of the said senate or house of representatives, shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also, be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law: but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for or against

the said bill or resolve, shall be entered upon the public records of the commonwealth.

And in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law.

Articles of Amendment.

Art. I. If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such.

MICHIGAN.

Art. IV. Legislative Department.

Sec. 14. Every bill and concurrent resolution, except of adjournment passed by the legislature, shall be presented to the governor, before it becomes a law. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and reconsider it. On such reconsideration if two thirds of the members elected agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be reconsidered. If approved by two thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law. In such case the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill be not returned by the governor within ten days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, the same shall become a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law. The governor may approve, sign and file in the office

of the secretary of state, within five days after the adjournment of the legislature, any act passed during the last five days of the session, and the same shall become a law.

MINNESOTA.

Art. IV. Legislative Department.

Sec. 11. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and the House of Representatives, in conformity to the rules of each House and the joint rules of the two houses, shall before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the State. If he approve, he shall sign and deposit it in the office of the secretary of state for preservation, and notify the house where it originated of the fact. But if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated; when such objections shall be entered at large on the journal of the same, and the house shall proceed to reconsider the bill. If after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if it be approved by two thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it unless the legislature, by adjournment within that time prevents its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The governor may approve, sign and file in the office of the secretary of state, within three days after the adjournment of the legislature any act passed during the last three days of the session, and the same shall become a law.

Paragraph Adopted Nov. 7, 1876.

If any bill presented to the governor contains several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more of such items,

while approving of the other portion of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by two thirds of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply in cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

SEC. 12. No money shall be appropriated except by bill. Every order, resolution or vote requiring the concurrence of the two houses (except such as relate to the business or adjournment of the same) shall be presented to the governor for his signature, and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being returned by him, with his objections, shall be repassed by two thirds of the members of the two houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

MISSISSIPPI.

ART. IV. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 72. Every bill, which shall pass both houses shall be presented to the Governor of the State. If he approve, he shall sign it, but if he does not approve, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered; and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of

the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it has been presented to him, it shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law unless sent back within three days after the beginning of the next session of the Legislature. No bill shall be approved when the Legislature is not in session.

SEC. 73. The Governor may veto parts of any appropriation bill, and approve parts of the same, and the portions approved shall be law.

MISSOURI.

ART. IV. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 38. When the bill has been signed, as provided for in the preceding section, (Sec. 37. provides for the signing of bills by the presiding officer of the two houses) it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate, if the bill originated in the Senate, and of the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, if the bill originated in the House, to present the same in person, on the same day on which it was signed as aforesaid, to the Governor, and enter the fact upon the journal. Every bill presented to the Governor, and returned within ten days to the House in which the same originated, with the approval of the Governor, shall become a law, unless it be in violation of some provision of this Constitution.

SEC. 39. Every bill presented as aforesaid, but returned without the approval of the Governor, and with his objections thereto, shall stand as reconsidered in the house to which it is returned. The house shall cause the objections of the Governor to be entered at large upon the journal, and proceed, at its convenience, to consider the question pending, which shall be in this form: "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the Governor thereto notwithstanding?" The vote upon this question shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names

entered upon the journal and if two thirds of all the members elected to the house vote in the affirmative, the presiding officer of that house shall certify that fact on the roll, attesting the same by his signature, and send the bill, with the objections of the Governor, to the other house, in which like proceedings shall be had in relation thereto; and if the bill receive a like majority of the votes of all the members elected to that house, the vote being taken by yeas and nays the presiding officer thereof shall, in like manner, certify the fact upon the bill. The bill thus certified shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, as an authentic act, and shall become a law in the same manner and with like effect as if it had received the approval of the Governor.

SEC. 40. Whenever the Governor shall fail to perform his duty, as prescribed in sec. 12. Art. V. of this Constitution, in relation to any bill presented to him for his approval, the General Assembly may, by joint resolution, reciting the fact of such failure and the bill at length, direct the Secretary of State to enroll the same as an authentic act, in the archives of the State, and such enrollment shall have the same effect as an approval by the Governor; *Provided*, That such joint resolution shall not be submitted to the Governor for his approval.

ART. V. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 12. The Governor shall consider all bills and joint resolutions which having been passed by both houses of the General Assembly, shall be presented to him. He shall, within ten days after the same shall have been presented to him, return to the house in which they respectively originated, all such bills and joint resolutions, with his approval endorsed thereon, or accompanied by his objections: *Provided*, That if the General Assembly shall finally adjourn within ten days after such presentation, the Governor may, within thirty days thereafter, return such bills and resolutions to the office of the Secretary of State with his approval or reasons for disapproval.

SEC. 13. If any bill presented to the Governor contain several

items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more items while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the General Assembly be in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If it be not in session, then he shall transmit the same within thirty days to the office of the Secretary of State, with his approval or reasons for disapproval.

SEC. 14. Every resolution to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, except on questions of adjournment, of going into joint session, and of amending this Constitution, shall be presented to the Governor, and before the same shall take effect, shall be proceeded upon in the same manner as in the case of a bill: *Provided*, That no resolution shall have the effect to repeal, extend, alter or amend any law.

MONTANA.

ART. VII. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 12. Every bill passed by the legislative assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If then two thirds of the members present agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of the members present in that house, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the governor. In all such cases the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days

(Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislative assembly shall by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law without the approval of the governor. No bill shall become a law after the final adjournment of the legislative assembly, unless approved by the governor within fifteen days after such adjournment. In case the governor shall fail to approve of any bill after the final adjournment of the legislative assembly it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state.

SEC. 13. The governor shall have the power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts approved shall become a law, and the item or items disapproved shall be void, unless enacted in the following manner: If the legislative assembly be in session he shall within five days transmit to the house in which the bill originated, a copy of the item or items thereof disapproved, together with his objections thereto, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

NEBRASKA.

ART. V. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 15. Every bill passed by the legislature, before it becomes a law, and every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, (except on questions of adjournment) shall be presented to the governor. If he approve he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If then three fifths of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by

which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by three fifths of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. In all such cases, the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered upon the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state within five days after such adjournment, or become a law. The governor may disapprove any item or items of appropriation contained in bills passed by the legislature, and the item or items so disapproved shall be stricken therefrom, unless repassed in the manner herein prescribed in cases of disapproval of bills.

NEVADA.

Art. IV. Legislative Department.

Sec. 35. Every bill which may have passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which house shall cause such objections to be entered upon its journal and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, by a vote of two thirds of the members elected to each house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within five days after it shall have been presented to him (Sundays excepted), exclusive of the day on which he received it, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by its final adjournment, prevent such return, in which case it shall be a law, unless the Governor, within ten days next after the adjournment (Sundays excepted), shall file such bill, with his ob-

jections thereto in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall lay the same before the Legislature at its next session, in like manner as if it had been returned by the Governor; and if the same shall receive the vote of two thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, upon a vote taken by yeas and nays, to be entered upon the journals of each house, it shall become a law.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Executive Power.

Art. 43. Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the general court shall, before it become a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with such objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and, if approved by two thirds of that house it shall become a law. But, in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Art. 44. Every resolve shall be presented to the governor, and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

NEW JERSEY.

Art. V. Executive.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items, while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case, he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to

bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

NEW YORK.

Art. IV. Executive Power.

Sec. 9. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large on the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two thirds of the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. In all such cases the votes in both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law, without the approval of the Governor. No bill shall become a law after the final adjournment of the Legislature, unless approved by the Governor within thirty days after such adjournment. If any bill presented to the Governor contains several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portion of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects; and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the Legislature be in session, he shall transmit to the

house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If on reconsideration one or more of such items be approved by two thirds of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. All the provisions of this section, in relation to bills not approved by the Governor shall apply in cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

NORTH DAKOTA.

ART. III. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 79. Every bill which shall have passed the legislative assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approves, he shall sign, but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of the members-elect shall argee to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if it be approved by two thirds of the members-elect, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislative assembly, by its adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law unless he shall file the same with his objections in the office of the secretary of state within fifteen days after such adjournment.

SEC. 80. The governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items or part or parts of any bill making appropriations of money or property embracing distinct items, and the part or parts

of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items and part or parts disapproved shall be void, unless enacted in the following manner. If the legislative assembly be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of the item or items, or part or parts thereof disapproved, together with his objections thereto, and the items or parts objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item or part shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

OHIO.

Art. II. Legislative.

Portion Sec. 16. Every bill passed by both houses of the General Assembly shall, before said bill can become a law, be presented to the governor. If he approves he shall sign said bill and thereupon said bill shall be law. If he object he shall not sign and shall return said bill together with his objections thereto in writing, to the house wherein said bill originated, which house shall enter at large upon its journal said objection and shall proceed to reconsider said bill. If, after said reconsideration, at least two thirds of the members-elect of that house vote to repass said bill it shall be sent, together with said objection, to the other house, which shall enter at large upon its journal said objection and shall proceed to reconsider said bill. If, after said reconsideration, at least two thirds of the members elect of that house vote to pass said bill it shall be law, otherwise it shall not be law; the votes for the repassage of said bill shall in each house respectively be no less that those given on the original passage. If any bill passed by both houses of the General Assembly and presented to the governor is not signed and is not returned to the house wherein it originated and within ten days after being so presented, exclusive of Sunday and the day said bill was presented, said bill shall be law as in like manner as if signed, unless final adjournment of the General Assembly prevent such

return, in which case [it] shall be law unless objected to by the Governor and filed, together with his objections thereto in writing, by him in the office of the Secretary of State within the prescribed ten days; and the Secretary of State shall at once make public said fact and shall return said bill together with said objection upon the opening of the next following session of the General Assembly to the house wherein said bill originated, where it shall be treated in like manner as if returned within the prescribed ten days.

If any bill passed by both houses of the General Assembly and presented to the Governor contains two or more sections, or two or more items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more of said sections or to one or more of said items of appropriation of money, and approve the other portion of said bill in which case said approved portion may be signed and then shall be law; and such sections or section, item or items of appropriation of money objected to shall be returned within the time and in the manner prescribed for, and shall be separately reconsidered as in the case of a whole bill; but if final adjournment of the General Assembly prevent such return the Governor shall file said section or sections item or items of appropriation of money, together with his objection thereto in writing, with the Secretary of State as in the case of a whole bill, and the Secretary of State shall then make public said fact but shall not further act as in the case of a whole bill.

OKLAHOMA.

Art. VI. Executive Department.

Sec. 11. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and House of Representatives, and every resolution requiring the assent of both branches of the Legislature, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large in the Journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration,

two thirds of the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill or joint resolution, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and, if approved by two thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. In all such cases, the vote in both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting shall be entered on the Journal of each house respectively. If any bill or resolution shall not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law without the approval of the Governor. No bill shall become a law after the final adjournment of the Legislature, unless approved by the Governor within fifteen days after such adjournment.

SEC. 12. Every bill passed by the Legislature, making appropriations of money embracing distinct items, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he disapprove the bill, or any item or appropriation therein contained, he shall communicate such disapproval, with his reasons therefor, to the house in which the bill shall have originated, but all items not disapproved shall have the force and effect of law according to the original provisions of the bill. Any item or items disapproved shall be void, unless repassed by a two thirds vote, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the preceding section in reference to other bills: *Provided*, That this section shall not relieve emergency bills of the requirement of the three fourths vote.

OREGON.

ART. V. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 15. Every bill which shall have passed the legislative assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor;

if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively; if any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless the governor within five days next after the adjournment (Sundays excepted) shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in the office of the secretary of state, who shall lay the same before the legislative assembly at its next session in like manner as if it had been returned by the governor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Art. IV. Executive.

Sec. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if he shall not approve he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house by which likewise it shall be reconsidered and if approved by two thirds of all the members elected to that house it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members

voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

SEC. 16. The governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ART. IV. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 23. Every Bill or Joint Resolution which shall have passed the General Assembly, except on a question of adjournment, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor, and if he approve he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large on its Journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass it, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that house it shall have the same effect as if it had been signed by the Governor; but in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the Bill or Joint Resolution shall be entered on the Journals of both houses respectively. Bills appropriating money out of the Treasury shall specify the object and purposes for which the same

are made, and appropriate to them respectively their several amounts in distinct items and Sections. If the Governor shall not approve any one or more of the items or Sections contained in any Bill, but shall approve of the residue thereof, it shall become a law as to the residue in like manner as if he had signed it. The Governor shall then return the Bill with his objections to the items or Sections of the same not approved by him to the house in which the Bill originated, which house shall enter the objections at large on its Journal and proceed to reconsider so much of said Bill as is not approved by the Governor. The same proceedings shall be had in both houses in reconsidering the same as is provided in the case of an entire Bill returned by the Governor with his objections; and if any item or Section of said Bill not approved by the Governor shall be passed by two thirds of each house of the General Assembly, it shall become a part of said law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. If a Bill, or Joint Resolution shall not be returned by the Governor within three days after it shall have been presented to him, Sundays excepted, it shall have the same force and effect as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall have such force and effect unless returned within two days after the next meeting.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Art. IV. Executive Department.

Sec. 9. Every bill which shall have passed the legislature, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objection to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objection at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objection, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if it be approved by two thirds of the members present, it shall become a law; but in

all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall [not] be returned by the governor within three days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the legislature shall, by its adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed, with his objection, in the office of the secretary of state within ten days after such adjournment or become a law.

SEC. 10. The governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be law, and the item or items disapproved shall be void, unless enacted in the following manner; If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated, a copy of the item or items thereof disapproved, together with his objections thereto and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

TENNESSEE.

ART. III. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 18. Every bill which may pass both houses of the general assembly, shall before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor for his signature. If he approve, he shall sign it, and the same shall become a law; but if he refuse to sign it, he shall return it with his objections thereto, in writing, to the house in which it originated; and said house shall cause said objection to be entered at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If after such reconsideration a majority of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the executive, it shall be sent, with said objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered. If approved by a majority of the

whole number elected to that house, it shall become a law. The votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of all the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered upon the journals of their respective houses. If the governor shall fail to return any bill, with his objections within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law without his signature, unless the general assembly, by its adjournment, prevents its return, in which case it shall not become a law. Every joint resolution or order (except on questions of adjournment,) shall likewise be presented to the governor for his signature, and before it shall take effect shall receive his signature; and on being disapproved by him shall, in like manner, be returned with his objections; and the same, before it shall take effect, shall be repassed by a majority of all the members elected to both houses, in the manner and according to the rules prescribed in the case of a bill.

TEXAS.

Art. IV. Executive Department.

Sec. 14. Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the Legislature shall be presented to the governor for his approval. If he approve he shall sign it; but if he disapprove it, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two thirds of the members present agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which likewise it shall be reconsidered; and, if approved by two thirds of the members of that house it shall become a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor with his objections within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have

been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if if he had signed it, unless the legislature by its adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within twenty days after such adjournment. If any bill, presented to the governor contains several items of appropriation he may object to one or more of such items, and approve the other portion of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and no item so objected to shall take effect. If the Legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement and the items objected to shall be separately considered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by two thirds of the members present of each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. If any such bill, containing several items of appropriation, not having been presented to the governor ten days (Sunday excepted) prior to adjournment, be in the hands of the governor at the time of adjournment, he shall have twenty days from such adjournment within which to file objections to any items thereof and make proclamation of the same, and such item or items shall not take effect.

Sec. 15. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of both houses of the Legislature may be necessary, except on questions of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and, before it shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved shall be repassed by both houses; and all the rules, provisions and limitations shall apply thereto as prescribed in the last preceding section in the case of a bill.

UTAH.

Art. VII. Executive.

Sec. 8. Every bill passed by the Legislature, before it becomes a law, shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, it again passes both houses by a yea and nay vote of two thirds of the members elected to each house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. If any bill be not returned within five days after it shall have been presented to him, (Sunday, and the day on which he received it excepted,) the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature by its final adjournment prevent such return, in which case it shall be filed with his objections in the office of the Secretary of State within ten days after such adjournment (Sundays excepted) or become a law. If any bill presented to the Governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more such items, while approving other portions of the bill; in such case he shall append to the bill at the time of signing it, a statement of the item or items which he declines to approve, together with his reasons therefor, and such item or items shall not take effect unless passed over the Governor's objections as in this section provided.

VERMONT.

Articles of Amendment.

Art. 11. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and House of Representatives, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; if not he shall return it, with his objections in writing, to the House, in which it

shall have originated; which shall proceed to reconsider it. If, upon such reconsideration, a majority of the House shall pass the bill, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other House, by which it shall, likewise, be reconsidered, and, if approved by a majority of that House, it shall become a law. But, in all such cases, the votes of both Houses, shall be taken by yeas and nays and the names of the persons, voting for or against the bill, shall be entered on the Journal of each House, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor, as aforesaid, within five days, (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law, in like manner, as if he had signed it; unless the two Houses by their adjournment, within three days after the presentment of such bill, shall prevent its return; in which case, it shall not become a law.

VIRGINIA.

Art. V. Executive Department.

Sec. 76. Every bill, which shall have passed the Senate and House of Delegates, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approves, he shall sign it; but, if not, he may return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large on its journal and proceed to reconsider the same. If, after such consideration, two thirds of the members present, which two thirds shall include a majority of the members elected to that house, shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered and if approved by two thirds of all the members present, which two thirds shall include a majority of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections. The governor shall have the power to veto any particular item or items of an appropriation bill, but the veto shall not affect the item or items to which he does not object. The item or items objected to shall not take effect except in the

manner heretofore provided in this section as to bills returned to the General Assembly without his approval. If he approve the general purpose of any bill, but disapprove any part or parts thereof, he may return it, with recommendations for its amendment, to the house in which it originated, whereupon the same proceedings shall be had in both houses upon the bill and his recommendations in relation to its amendment, as is above provided in relation to a bill which he shall have returned without his approval, and with his objections thereto: provided, that after such reconsideration, both houses, by a vote of a majority of the members present in each shall agree to amend the bill in accordance with his recommendations in relation thereto, or either house by such vote shall fail, or refuse to so amend it, then, and in either case the bill shall be again sent to him, and he may act upon it as if it were then before him for the first time. But in all the cases above set forth the votes of both houses shall be determined by ayes and noes, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill, or item or items of an appropriation bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it unless the General Assembly shall, by final adjournment, prevent such return; in which case it shall be a law if approved by the Governor in the manner and to the extent above provided, within ten days after such adjournment, but not otherwise.

WASHINGTON.

Art. III. The Executive.

Sec. 12. Every act which shall have passed the legislature shall be, before it becomes a law, presented to the governor. If he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed

to reconsider. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objection, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered and if approved by two thirds of the members present, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days, Sunday excepted, after it shall be presented to him, it shall become a law without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall become a law, unless the governor, within ten days next after the adjournment, Sundays excepted, shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in the office of the secretary of state, who shall lay the same before the legislature, at its next session, in like manner as if it had been returned by the governor. If any bill presented to the governor contain several sections or items, he may object to one or more sections or items while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the section or sections, item or items, to which he objects, and the reasons therefor, and the section or sections, item or items, so objected to, shall not take effect unless passed over the governor's objection, as hereinbefore provided.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Art. VII. The Executive Department.

Sec. 14. Every bill passed by the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated, which House shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, a majority

of the members elected to that House, agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise, be reconsidered, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to that House, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. But in all such cases, the vote of each House shall be determined by yeas and nays to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed with his objections in the office of the Secretary of State, within five days after such adjournment, or become a law.

SEC. 15. Every bill passed by the Legislature making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, shall before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he disapprove the bill, or any item or appropriation therein contained, he shall communicate such disapproval with his reasons therefor to the House in which the bill originated; but all items not disapproved shall have the force and effect of law according to the original provisions of the bill. Any item or items so disapproved shall be void, unless repassed by a majority of each house according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the preceding section in reference to other bills.

WISCONSIN.

ART. V. EXECUTIVE.

SEC. 10. Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the ob-

jections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise he reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

WYOMING.

Art. IV. Executive Department.

Sec. 8. Every bill which has passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of the members elected agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if it be approved by two thirds of the members elected, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill is not returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after its presentation to him, the same shall be a law, unless the legislature by its adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same with his objections in the office of the secretary of state within fifteen days after such adjournment.

Sec. 9. The governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items, or part or parts of any bill making appropriations of

money or property embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items and part or parts disapproved shall be void unless enacted in the following manner: If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of the item or items or part or parts thereof disapproved, together with his objections thereto, and the items or parts objected to shall be separately reconsidered and each item or part shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

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